

The National Bulletin

No. 46

(Second issue of twelfth year)

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A Year's Progress

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The National Bulletin No. 46

2nd. Number of Twelfth Year.

The 36th Conference

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A Year's Progress

BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS FROM STATES

When the Conference has a complete, adequate, annual report from every State, Territory and Province, the title above will be entirely correct; until then we must be content to say "a year's progress as far as reported."

It is interesting to see how the various efforts for betterment differ in popularity from time to time, as shown by the degree of attention they receive in the reports.

Members of the Conference are urged to read the extracts and to volunteer additions or corrections, which may appear in

the reports when published in the proceedings. All such will be very thankfully received by the Secretary.

ALMSHOUSES.

CALIF. These are called County Hospitals, and many of them are good hospitals, four having nurses' training schools. A few pay patients are received, a total of 64 being present in the different hospitals on Jan. 1, 1908.

MASS. The State Almshouse is now called Massachusetts State Hospital.

OHIO. Religious services in Infirmarys (Almhouses), Workhouses and Jails are specifically provided for, and it is made lawful to pay for them in the county infirmary, to not exceeding the amount of \$200 per annum. Money may also be used for this purpose in workhouses and jails.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

IOWA. Council Bluffs has reorganized its Associated Charities.

Mo. A new C. O. S. has been begun at Joplin, Mo.

N. H. A new C. O. S. has been organized in Portsmouth.

S. C. New activity in the Associated Charities at Columbia, the State Capital.

VA. A new Associated Charities in Petersburg and similar organizations in Richmond and elsewhere improved.

CHILDREN.

ALA. With five orphans' homes, a need is felt for a Children's Home Society, to place children in homes, first for their own sake, second to relieve the pressure on the institutions.

CALIF. State to furnish text books to orphan asylums, also to supervise their school work by the state superintendent of public instruction.

CONN. Written agreement to be signed by persons taking children from the county temporary homes, by which they agree to certain reasonable conditions of care.

KAN. The Legislature of 1907 provided for a special cottage for crippled children at the Soldier's Orphans' Home.

Md. The Federated Charities completed a detailed investigation of the physical condition of the children in one of the large public schools. The results indicate that the children are not underfed but the victims of mal-nutrition. Very few of their families are known to the Charity Organizations. The verdict is that the education should include training in domestic economy.

The importation of dependent children into Maryland was regulated by law.

MASS. A new law prohibits the admission of minors to places where nickel-in-the-slot pictures are shown. Another makes permanent the commission whose business it is to start industrial schools in the various cities, as fast as the cities are ready to supply the funds.

N. C. In addition to increased facilities at most of the private orphanages, a new orphanage is to be established this year, in the western part of the state, by the Methodists.

OHIO. Lying in hospitals, maternity homes and baby farms are hereafter to be licensed and under the strict control of the State Board of Health in connection with City and County Boards of Health.

N. J. A "theatre-bill" prohibiting the admission of children under 16 to amusement places without proper guardianship is reported.

PENNA. In child saving work the most important development has been the greater co-operation in Philadelphia of the Seybert Estate, the Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society and the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty. The two former now operate a joint application bureau.

CHILD LABOR.

CALIF. The law was amended and strengthened. Age limit made 14 with poverty exemption. No child under 16 may be employed between 10 p. m. and 6. a. m. No child under 16 may be employed who cannot read and write simple English sentences. The employer or agent who violates the law is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CONN. Law prohibiting any minor, under 16, and any woman,

being employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment more than 10 hours per day or 58 hours per week.

Women deputy factory inspectors to investigate the conditions of women and girls in manufacturing and mercantile estates.

FLA. Law enacted, no child under 12 shall be employed longer than 9 hours in any one day or more than 6 days in one week, nor after 9 at night nor before 6 a. m.

MASS. A bill will probably be passed providing that children under 16 shall not go to work without a certificate that they are fit for it, from the school physician.

OHIO. Child labor law amended. No boy under 16 or girl under 18, shall be permitted to work more than 8 hours a day, or 48 hours in one week. No child under 14 shall work in any factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, or in the distribution of merchandise or messages. Other new regulations for protection against accident or vice are included. Eight women inspectors have been added to the force, to give special attention to establishments where women and children are employed.

R. I. The factory inspectors report a very favorable change in the percentage of children employed, viz. 4.5 per cent. instead of 8.5 in 1884.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CALIF. Law amended in 1907 providing compulsory education for children from 8 to 16; for attendance officers, and permits the establishment of parental schools.

CONTRIBUTORY DELINQUENCY AND DEPENDENCY.

CONN. A law enacted punishing any one contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a child under 16, penalty, fine, not over \$500 and imprisonment not more than 6 months.

DEAF AND BLIND.

FLA. An appropriation of \$80,000 for new buildings at the

Florida School for the Deaf and Blind. The old buildings will be used for colored pupils.

GA. A new academy for the blind, erected at Macon, Ga., last year.

N. C. The legislature of 1908 enacted a compulsory school attendance law for the blind; also a law requiring counties to pay traveling expenses for indigent deaf and blind school children, in addition to the \$20 per annum now paid for clothing for each.

OHIO. A law prescribes a blind-relief commission to be appointed in each county by the probate judge. This commission has power to authorize relief to any bona fide blind resident of the county to an amount not to exceed \$150 each per annum. A special tax to provide funds is authorized. There is some question whether this new plan will not be found, like previous laws for relief of the blind, to be unconstitutional.

VA. A state school for colored deaf and blind children established and an appropriation made for it.

DESERTION AND NON-SUPPORT.

CALIF. Desertion of wife made a misdemeanor.

MD. The non-support law amended, in the discretion of the court, 50 cents may be appropriated from the earnings of the imprisoned, non-supporting husband for every day he works, and paid to his wife and children.

A commission was authorized to be appointed by the Governor to codify any part of the criminal law relating to non-support, and to report to the next legislature.

OHIO. Persons convicted of abandoning children, and who have been sentenced to the penitentiary, state reformatory or workhouse will be made to contribute by their labor to the support of the children.

EMERGENCY RELIEF DUE TO FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

ARK. In one or two of the larger towns there has been a slight increase of relief needed, but the need was met through the regular channels of aid.

CALIF. Emergency relief has been needed in the three larger cities of the state. Direct temporary aid has been given and men of families have usually been found employment temporarily on public works.

CONN. Thousands of men are out of employment. No special relief plans as far as known, but the cities of Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury have begun extensive work on the streets and parks for the benefit of the unemployed.

DEL. Much distress, no special emergency fund, but liberal contributions to the established charities.

D. or C. No marked unusual distress, a few more applicants during winter months, and the municipal lodging houses and private lodging houses more crowded than any time since 1893.

IND. While there was much distress, it was met by the regularly organized means. Nearly all the large cities of the state have charity organization societies and their appeals for funds were liberally met. Soup houses were operated for a short time in three cities.

IA. The necessary out-door relief was maintained, but the situation did not call for any unusual or special action.

KAN. There has been no call for emergency relief and no marked financial depression in this state.

LA. Emergency distribution of about \$2,000 during the year.

ME. Up to the time of the report the financial depression has not seriously affected Maine.

Md. While the resources of the various charity organizations were strained to the uttermost, they proved adequate to the excessive demands, and the city escaped from "bread-lines" or any untoward demonstrations of the unemployed. This was, however, because of the hearty co-operation of the charitable and social workers.

MASS. The most important feature of the year has been Governor Guild's meeting of the problem of unemployment. For the first time—at least in many years—we have had a governor willing not only to pay some wondering and incredulous deference to the opinions

of charity experts in the matter of their specialty, but actually to consult with and be guided by them. Governor Guild has gone out of his way to see that, not only public departments like the state employment bureau, but, so far as he could, that private individuals and organizations adopted the detailed, personal and inconspicuous methods which the charity workers approved. In more than one instance he has headed off the starting of a bread line or some other wholesale method of advertising for, and creating, unemployment, by calling in the experts and calling off the promoter. The result has been that even the strongest efforts of sensationalists have failed to produce much unnecessary suffering or demoralization. A most significant and prophetic feature of the situation has been the active and cordial service of the secretary of the Central Labor Union, as a member of the emergency committee on the unemployed of the Boston Associated Charities.

MINN. The special forms of emergency relief adopted were almost wholly of the wood-yard variety. Considerable was done in this way.

N. H. There is no need of special emergency relief at the present time (April, 1908).

N. Y. The serious financial depression caused loss of employment and consequent distress, but the relief agencies, public and private, have managed to meet the emergency without recourse to special emergency measures, although in some places additional facilities were required to furnish temporary relief to applicants.

N. C. No need of emergency relief. Our banks have plenty of money, and we have not felt the financial depression.

OHIO. In a few of the largest cities special emergency relief was found necessary. In some of them the city proceeded with various improvements which did not require much skilled labor. Sundry other methods of special relief were also practiced, but no large relief works were found necessary. The extreme demands

were temporary, and in the early spring conditions rapidly changed for the better.

ORE. There has been no need in Oregon of emergency relief other than that provided in Portland by the Associated Charities. Work gangs were organized, the A. C. giving two meals and one lodging for four hours' work, the city providing the job—work in the parks—and some of the tools.

N. J. Woodyards provided temporary employment; cities authorized improvements that would have been delayed but for the great need. Free employment agencies were opened. The organized charities were adequately supported by voluntary contributions.

PENNA. There has been special need during the winter. Philadelphia has decided to push certain public works, paying the unemployed working thereon \$1 per day for three days a week. An agitation to collect certain public relief funds, to be disbursed by the police and others, failed. In spite of the destitution, on no night during the winter have the wayfarers' lodges of Philadelphia been entirely filled.

S. DAK. None, whatever.

VA. No apparent need. No financial depression here.

WASH. King Co. established a temporary relief camp, where men were furnished meals and lodgings in return for labor in the woods.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

CONN. A committee of three was appointed by the Governor to consider the question of liability of employers for accidents to employees, to report to the next General Assembly.

EPILEPTICS AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

ALA. This last legislature passed a law to establish an epileptic colony. The location is not yet chosen.

CALIF. Three cottages are building at the Home for Feeble-Minded for the special care of epileptics.

CONN. The report of a commission on epilepsy was ordered printed and the commission continued. The commis-

sion recommended a colony, but no appropriation was made. Probably the effort will be continued with the next legislature.

IND. The state village for epileptics opened for patients September 16, 1907.

N. Y. A new state asylum for epileptics and feeble-minded has been located on an admirable tract of land near New York city. The report of the commission, who located the site, is a very notable document.

ORE. Institution for feeble-minded, now building at Salem, to cost \$100,000.

N. J. Custodial care for male feeble-minded adults was provided at the village for epileptics at Skillman. Five hundred acres of land was added to the farm and buildings, etc., provided for.

PENNA. The new institution for feeble-minded and epileptics at Spring City opened May, 1908, with accommodations for 600.

VA. An enlarged appropriation for the colony for epileptics.

WIS. An appropriation was made of \$146,000 for three new cottages at the Home for Feeble-Minded, increasing its capacity to 1,100 inmates.

Law passed authorizing the temporary maintenance of feeble-minded in county asylums for the insane until they can be cared for at the Home. The feeble-minded are committed to the Home and the State Board of Control may transfer to the county asylum.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

N. C. Mr. George E. Watts will erect a new hospital, to cost between \$300,000 and \$500,000, at his home city of Durham.

The Roman Catholics will build a \$60,000 hospital at Raleigh.

HOUSING.

Md. The Baltimore city charter was amended, in its description of a tenement, from a house containing "more than three families" to "three or more families."

Mo. The Civic League of St. Louis has completed an investigation of the housing conditions in the city and published a striking report, showing that the housing problem in St. Louis is as grave as in other large urban centers. Remedial legislation along a number of lines is suggested, especially a model building code.

OHIO. A new law gives municipalities the power to regulate the building of tenement houses, and also provides for remodeling existing tenements for sanitary purposes.

INSANE.

ALA. The excellent work of Dr. Peter Bryce is being continued by his worthy successor, Dr. James T. Searey. The curative effects of occupation continue to be notable.

ARK. The insane, idiots and epileptics are kept in one institution, called the State Hospital for Nervous Diseases.

CALIF. The hospital at Agnew is being rebuilt by the erection of modern cottages, with especial reference to the treatment of insanity as a disease. At all the hospitals special treatment cottages are now being built and equipped for electro and hydro treatment and surgical work.

CONN. An appropriation of \$300,000 was made for additional buildings at the new Norwich hospital, of which \$50,000 shall be spent for a farm colony.

N. Y. Provision has been made for two new state hospitals for the insane.

N. C. The Hospitals Commission has bought additional land for each of the hospitals for the insane. An annex for 100 patients will be added at once to the Raleigh hospital.

N. J. Essex county has increased the size of its hospital (asylum) for the insane, spending \$3,000,000 on buildings. There are no facilities for outdoor treatment or employment, and thus far no thought, apparently, of expert attention in the early stages of the disease.

S. D. Special appropriation for a modern hospital building for women, to cost \$45,000, at the Hospital for Insane at Yankton.*

VA. Pay-patient system in State Hospital for Insane abolished.

JAILS AND WORKHOUSES.

ALA. The office of inspector of jails and poorhouses has been created by the legislature. The appointment has been given to Dr. Shirley Bragg, the man who "in impassioned language" called the attention of the state to the "present disgraceful state of our jails."

DEL. All serving sentences are compelled to labor. Labor is optional with those waiting trial.

IND. Convicted women, whose sentence is more than ninety days, and not a prison sentence, now go to the Corrective Department of the Women's Prison. When sentence is under ninety days it is optional with the judge to send them to the department or to a jail.

A growing discontent with the present jail system, and a sentiment in favor of district workhouses are evident. The custom of lodging vagrants in jails is condemned and lessening. In one city there were forty-two vagrants in jail in 1907, as against an average annual number of 674 of four years previous.

KAN. Persons under 16 apprehended for misdemeanors or small crimes are not allowed to be sent to jail. Houses of detention or detention farms may be established in different counties for those who are under parole.

VA. Jail matrons are to be appointed in jails of cities over 40,000 population.

JUVENILE COURTS.

IA. The development of Juvenile Courts has been a marked feature since the legislature approved the law and provided for paid officers and a detention home.

* N. B. Notwithstanding the high price of building material in S. D., owing to the method of building practiced at this hospital, under the supervision of its efficient and energetic superintendent, this amount will provide a building that would cost, in most states, from 50 to 75 per cent. more money.—Editor.

MINN. Detention homes for juvenile offenders have been established in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

NEB. Detention homes opened or begun in Omaha and Lincoln.

N. H. The Juvenile Court law went into effect July 1, 1907, and is working most satisfactorily. In seventeen cities and towns probation officers have been appointed, who make monthly reports to the State Board of Charities and Correction.

OHIO. Juvenile Court law amended. The new law extends the application of the words "delinquent and dependent children." Persons guilty of contributory delinquency may be tried by the same courts that try the children. Probation officers are to be paid. The total amount of such payment is limited to \$40 for each full 1,000 inhabitants, or \$7,500 in any one county.

ORE. New detention home for Multnomah county Juvenile Court (Portland).

PENNA. The Social Service Section of the New Century Club, the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers, the Children's Aid Society and the Philadelphia Juvenile Court and Probation Association are co-operating in a movement to organize Juvenile Court Associations in the different counties of the state, to co-operate with the courts in the care of the children and in supervision of probation work in each county.

JUVENILE REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

ALA. The new reformatory for white boys is well conducted. The law for a reformatory for negro boys is inoperative. They are still sent to the State Farm. They get no instruction nor reformation. They go as bad boys and come away little beasts and devils.

ARK. The State Reform School, located at Little Rock, was opened last May.

DEL. A business course has been added to the curriculum of the Industrial School for girls, which prepares them for situations at office work.

IND. The Indiana Girls' School has been moved to its new location seven miles from Indianapolis. It begins with seven well equipped cottages.

MINN. The Industrial School for Girls has been located at Sauk Centre.

N. Y. The Commission to locate a suitable tract of land for the New York State Training School for Boys, to replace the old House of Refuge on Randall's Island, is empowered to continue its search. The site will be selected this year.

N. C. A site of 290 acres has been selected at Concord, for the Stonewall Jackson Manual and Industrial Training School. The site was a gift from the town. Plans for a model institution are being perfected. It will open with 25 boys, September 1, 1908.

ORE. New buildings are being erected for the Juvenile Reformatory.

PENNA. The girls department of the Philadelphia House of Refuge is being moved to an attractive country location, a few miles from the boys' department.

S. C. By a trick in the legislature, the appropriation for the state industrial school was sidetracked, so that work on the new institution is suspended for the present.

PAUPERS.

CONN. Poor persons without settlement and persons discharged from institutions who had no settlement when committed, may be provided for by the town in which they reside, at the expense of the state. This promises a large increase in expense to the state which formerly provided for state paupers for 6 months only.

PLAYGROUNDS.

GA. Playgrounds have been established by the city of Atlanta with an appropriation of \$500 for their maintenance.

Md. The city of Baltimore was empowered to set aside part of the public parks for playgrounds for public school children.

R. I. The city of Providence appropriated \$3,000 which was expended for summer playgrounds which were attended by 76,873 pupils.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

ALA. State prisoners are worked by the state according to their strength, in coal mines, on a farm, or in a cotton mill, all owned by the state. Those unable for the lightest work are sent to what is really a prison sanitarium. The state made a profit of nearly half a million dollars on its prisoners last year. County prisoners are leased to corporations, etc. Night schools are compulsory wherever there are a hundred convicts together and are said to have excellent results.

N. J. Additions to Rahway Reformatory (376 cells), and the State Prison (a new wing of 352 cells), are reported.

N. Y. Provision has been made for a new state prison, to take the place of Sing Sing.

VA. The opportunities for the employment of prisoners in the penitentiary and jails, on public roads, were enlarged by the legislature of 1908. Electrocution was substituted for hanging as capital punishment, to be done at the state prison.

ONT. An important movement in prison reform was made by the last session of the legislature. The Central Prison at Toronto will be closed, and a reformatory for young men will be established on farm lands near the city, on the Elmira—Mansfield—Cleveland plan.

PROBATION.

GA. A probation officer for drunks was appointed in Atlanta last fall, but since the state prohibition law went into effect January 1st, decreasing the cases in the recorder's court 50 per cent. his duties have become nominal.

MASS. A new law provides for the appointment, by the chief justice of the Supreme Court, of a Supervisory Probation Commission of five persons, to have the power of visitation and of report and of prescribing the forms for statistical returns, over the 60 odd probation officers

of the various courts. The Commission is also to provide for the exchange of information as to individual cases between the different courts and for conferences among the judges and probation officers. Another law provides that any district or municipal court may appoint a probation officer especially for children. Where the judge receives a salary of \$2,000 or more the officer must be paid, but in any case, additional unpaid officers may be appointed.

N. Y. A State Probation Commission has been established and is organizing the probation system throughout the State. The results are very satisfactory.

PUBLIC OPINION.

CALIF. Public opinion is on the uplift, especially as regards prisons and jails. The sentiment in favor of a reformatory is growing. Also that towards special care of epileptics and consumptives.

FLA. Public attention seems to be centering upon tuberculosis.

KAN. There is a strong sentiment in favor of the establishment of a sanatorium for the care of sane tuberculosis patients.

N. J. More intelligent interest appears to be evinced by the contributing public in the methods employed by the societies they support. Improved co-operation is shown between public and private charities.

N. Y. The opinion appears to prevail that local authorities (county and municipal) can best provide sanatoria for consumptives and that the state should devote its energies to the enforcement of health laws, general educational work, investigation and co-operation with local efforts to prevent the spread of the disease. The development of a broader view of public responsibility and an awakening of the public conscience, are apparent in this state.

N. C. There is a tendency to raise the standard of care in the institutions and a critical attitude towards the county institutions with an expectation that the officials shall

do their duty to the inmates. The tendency, etc., have already resulted in many improvements in Homes, Jails, etc. Public opinion is in favor of the state providing for specialized classes.

ORE. Sentiment is being aroused in favor of state aid to the tuberculous.

S. D. Politics has for years been the curse of the public institution in this state. There is a strong public sentiment growing up against such a condition, which appears to have been started by a State Conference of Charities and Corrections, which met in 1907 for the first time.

N. B. The desire for playgrounds and vacation schools is becoming increasingly popular.

REFORMATORIES FOR ADULTS.

CONN. The bill to establish a reformatory was continued to the next General Assembly.

N. Y. An appropriation of \$100,000 is provided to establish a state farm, to which women over 30, who have appeared in police courts five times or more, shall be committed for at least one year.

• WASH. A reformatory for adult criminals is building at Monroe.

STATE SUPERVISION.

MINN. An inspector of private institutions has been appointed by the State Board of Control.

VA. A law enacted for a State Board of Charities, with advisory functions.

STATE CONFERENCES.

CALIF. The next State Conference is to be held at Oakland, Sept. 27 to 30, 1908.

COLO. The place and date of the next Conference not decided. Prof. W. K. Argo, Colorado Springs, is president.

IND. The 17th Annual State Conference will be held in South Bend Oct. 17-20, 1908. Secretary Marcus C. Fagg, Associated Charities, Evansville.

KAN. The next State Conference will meet at Wichita, Nov. 18-20, 1908. F. W. Knapp, Secretary of the Board of Control, Topeka, is Secretary of the Conference. The legislature of 1907 provided for the printing of the proceedings of the State Conference, at the State Printing plant.

MAINE The first State Conference was held in October, 1907. There will be a second in the fall of 1908. If the legislature establishes a State Board of Charities and Correction, future Conferences will be held under its auspices.

Md. The State Conference of 1908 met at Baltimore, April 30th. Secretary, H. Wirt Steele, 101 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore. No announcement of the meeting of 1909. The first Maryland Prison Conference took place in Baltimore, January 16 and 17, 1908.

MASS. The Sixth Massachusetts Conference of Charities is announced for October 20th to 22nd, 1908, at Fall River. Secretary, Seymour H. Stone, 40 Rutland St., Boston.

MINN. The next State Conference will be in St. Paul, Nov. 14-17, 1908. Secretary, Miss Eleanor Hanson, 609 Baltimore Bldg., St. Paul.

Mo. The Missouri State Conference will meet in Fulton in November, 1908. Col. R. C. Clark, of Boonville, is President. Hon. Frank Bowman, of Jefferson City, is Secretary.

NEB. The Nebraska Conference will meet in Lincoln, January, 1909. Secretary, Prof. W. Stevens, Lincoln. The attendance at the Conference of 1908 was the largest in the history of the state and its results were a great quickening of interest in charities and correction.

N. H. The New Hampshire State Conference of Charities was organized in Concord, by the State Board of Charities and Correction, in 1899. It meets biennially during the session of the legislature and alternate years in different towns. The next meeting will be in Concord, early in 1909. Secretary, Miss Caroline E. Evans, Concord.

N. J. The next Conference will meet at Trenton in February, 1909, Secretary, Mrs. E. V. H. Mansell, State Home for Girls, Trenton, N. J.

N. Y. The next meeting of the New York State Conference will be at Elmira, November 17-19, 1908. Secretary, Orlando F. Lewis, 105 E. 22nd Street, New York City. The annual convention of County Superintendents of the Poor will be held at Richfield Springs, in June, 1908.

OHIO The next Conference will be held in Sandusky Oct. 6 to 9, 1908, Secretary, H. H. Shirer, State Capitol, Columbus.

OKLA. The first State Conference was held in April, 1908. Date of the next Conference not yet announced.

ORE. State Conference meets annually, the next date not yet announced. Secretary, Mrs. M. R. Trumbull, 305 Jefferson Street, Portland.

PENNA. The Association of Superintendents of the Poor and Charities will meet in Westchester in October, 1908.

S. D. The Conference of 1908 was held at Redfield, April 1, 2 and 3. The date of the Conference for 1909 is not yet announced.

VA. The next meeting of the State Conference will be at Lynchburg, in November, 1908. Secretary George B. Davis, Richmond.

WASH. A State Conference of Charities was organized at Spokane, October, 1907. The next meeting will be at Seattle in the fall of 1908. Governor Mead is taking active interest in the Conference.

WIS. An Association of Superintendents of County Asylums meets regularly each summer. J. E. Coffland, Richland Centre, Wis., is President.

CUBA. The seventh Cuban National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Cardenas, in April, 1908. Secretary, Dr. Juan B. Valdes, P. O. Box 1123, Habana, Cuba.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.*

CALIF. Special cottages have been built for tubercular insane, at the State Hospital, also at some of the county hospitals for indigents.

CONN. The Hartford Hospital for Consumptives received a subsidy from the state of \$40,000 for two years ending September 30, 1909. A working man's free bed fund, contributed \$9,698 for the year ending September 30, 1907. The state appropriation, pay patients, city patients and hospital funds, constitute the support. The New Haven Anti-Tuberculosis Association owns the Gaylord Sanatorium and received \$15,000 from the state for two years. A Commission of 9 persons was appointed by the governor to investigate means to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and to report to the next general assembly.

DEL. The Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society opened a small cottage sanatorium in July, 1907, the results to date being very satisfactory.

D. OF C. A bill was passed for compulsory registration of tuberculous patients.

FLA. The Woman's Club of Jacksonville and Miami are making special efforts for legislation for the public care of the tubercular.

GA. A home treatment dispensary for tuberculosis began last year, supported by private charity.

IND. A Commission appointed by the Legislature of 1907 is engaged in the selection of the site for a state hospital for tuberculosis. The appropriation being small, nothing but the purchase of land can be done until next legislature.

IA. The State Sanatorium, costing \$100,000, capacity when completed to be 200, opened February 1st, 1908, under charge of the Board of Control of State Institutions. There is also a tent colony for women and a screened pavilion of an infirmary for men, at the hospital for the insane at Mt. Pleasant and similar provision at the

*See also under PUBLIC OPINION, Calif., Fla., Kan., N. Y. and Ore.

other hospitals. The Board of Control also maintains a department of education on tuberculosis, and employs a public lecturer, who gives his whole time to the work. Committees of citizens in different cities co-operate with the Board.

KAN. A pavilion for female tubercular patients has recently been completed at the Topeka State Hospital for the Insane.

LA. The Anti-Tuberculosis Society has been formed and money raised to build seven cottages for incipient cases in the Ozone Belt of the Parish of Tangipahoa, in the pine woods, across Lake Pontchartrain.

ME. Some cities and towns require the tuberculin test to be used in all dairies sending milk to them for sale. Portland has a tuberculosis class of about 18 members, also a tuberculosis district nurse.

Md. The State Sanatorium in the Blue Ridge Mountains is nearing completion. The recently adjourned legislature was asked for \$175,000 for this hospital and granted \$275,000.

MINN. The State Sanatorium for cases of incipient tuberculosis is now completed. Although the state owns the institution, it is supported by the fees of patients, the charge being one dollar per day, paid by the patients, their friends or the counties.

Mo. State Sanitarium for incipient tuberculosis was opened August 1, 1907, one villa being completed. On January 1, 1908, there will be 18 patients present. The institution is designed, when completed, to have a capacity of 200. The county from which the patient comes, pays \$5 per week for his care.

NEB. Douglas County has just started to build a \$5,000 tubercular ward to the County Hospital.
The Nebraska Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis established.

N. Y. A movement is on foot to secure hospitals for tuberculosis in every county in the state.

N. C. A tract of 348 acres, in the piney, sand-hill section of Cumberland County, has been purchased as a site for

the North Carolina Tuberculosis Sanatorium. While primarily for the indigent, the sanatorium will receive some pay patients. Dairy and poultry farms will be operated for the benefit of the hospital. The buildings are to be on the cottage plan.

OHIO The State Sanatorium will probably be ready to receive about 100 patients, by the latter part of the year. A law has been enacted requiring the segregation of tuberculosis inmates in special buildings at the county infirmaries. Each county must erect a building for the purpose, or contract with some other county. The special buildings may also receive patients who are not declared paupers, who will pay \$3 per week for treatment and care. The Cleveland City Infirmary has established a sanatorium on the farm colony.

N. J. A state sanatorium at Glen Gardner and some provision by the County of Hudson and the cities of Newark, New Brunswick, Patterson, Orange and Camden are reported. The New Jersey Association is doing an educational work.

PENNA. The last legislature appropriated something over \$4,000,000 for the establishment of State dispensaries and sanatoria. The sanatorium at Mount Alto has been in operation about seven months. A large number of dispensaries have been started at various places in the state.

R. I. The General Assembly voted \$50,000 for maintenance of the State Sanatorium and \$8,000 for a sewerage system. The League for the suppression of tuberculosis is working in perfect harmony with the State Board of Health. An exhibit was made last year in a department store in Providence, 36,000 persons attended, several lectures were given by experts.

Vt. The Vermont Sanatorium at Pittsford was formerly opened December 10, 1907. It is especially for incipient cases, and its capacity, soon to be increased, is now 32 patients. It is the gift of the late United States Senator, Redfield Proctor, with the cordial co-operation of his family. He set apart \$250,-

000 of which \$100,000 is held by trustees as an endowment fund, the income to reduce the cost of treatment of patients of limited means.

The stamping out of bovine tuberculosis is progressing, the opposition of the farmers to the testing of their herds is diminishing.

VA. Public sentiment is being aroused. Leagues are being formed, public instruction given in preventive measures, etc., particularly in Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg. A law was enacted empowering the erection of sanatoria for tuberculosis.

WASH. The society for the prevention of tuberculosis had its first annual meeting and exhibit. It was a very successful affair and at its conclusion the officers announced that \$50,000 had been given for a sanatorium.

WIS. The State Sanatorium for incipient cases was opened October 1, 1907. The capacity will shortly be increased to 100. It is supported by the state, but patients able to do so are required to pay \$10 per week.

CUBA. There are three dispensaries and a sanatorium for tuberculosis, and some are treated in public and private hospitals.

N. B. The National Anti-Tuberculosis Association plans educational work for the coming year as to bovine and human tuberculosis.

VAGRANCY.

MASS. The number of cases of vagrancy has fallen from 304,244 in 1895 to 26,224 in 1907, the decrease being due not alone to better times, but largely to the Wayfarer's Lodge in Boston and to various laws for more strict dealing with tramps, enacted in 1904 and 1905.

VICE, PROTECTION, ETC.

CONN. Young women between 16 and 21, in danger of falling into vice, may be committed to any institution, except the Connecticut Industrial School, that may be chartered for the purpose and approved by the State Board of Charities.

SUNDRY ITEMS.

N. J. The Commissioner of Charities was granted power to transfer misplaced institution inmates to their proper class. A civil service commission of four members (salary \$2,000 each) to be appointed by the Governor, with the concurrence of the Senate, with a Secretary, (salary \$2,000), and a chief examiner, (salary \$3,000), each holding office at the pleasure of the Commission. The Commission on Poor law codification completed its work of several years and presented a bill, bringing statutes and practice up to date. The bill was killed in the legislature, the opposition coming from the southern part of the State.

N. C. Rents and profits of real estate used exclusively for charitable, religious or educational purposes are now exempted from taxation. Counties are to furnish \$20 for burial expenses of indigent Confederate veterans, on approval of the pension board. Activity in private charity has increased.

Va. The State Board of Health has been re-established on a broader basis and with enlarged functions. Stricter laws enacted regarding the sale of cocaine, the indiscriminate use of which is having very bad effects, particularly among the negroes.

N. B. A commission to investigate the working of the prohibitory liquor law has just issued its report. The illegal sale has been stopped in country districts, but too frequently the fines for infringement have become a part of civic revenue. The truancy act has begun to secure good effects where adopted, not only by enforcing some education for insubordinates, but by breaking up some of the street gangs.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Proceedings of the thirty-fifth Conference are in the hands of the printer and the volume will be ready early in the autumn. It will be limited to 600 pp. Price, cloth \$2.00. Sent free to every member who has paid the membership fee for 1908.

FILES OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

In Bulletin 44 the Secretary had the pleasure of announcing a gift to

the Conference from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin of a number of the earlier volumes of the Proceedings. Orders began to come in immediately, and all the copies of the rare and valuable volume for 1881, have already been disposed of. Beginning with 1882, complete files are still available, as well as some copies of 1879. They are for sale as follows: Volumes prior to 1893 at one dollar per copy, from 1893 to date, one dollar and twenty-five cents each; current volume two dollars. These prices include postage or express. A liberal discount is made on purchases of ten or more volumes.

With the publication of the CUMULATIVE INDEX and GUIDE it is believed that files of the Proceedings will have a greatly increased value.

There are frequent demands for full sets, and the Secretary will be glad to exchange with, or buy from, owners of volumes of an earlier date than 1882 on liberal terms. Please write to the Secretary if interested.

THE GUIDE AND THE INDEX.

See the inside cover page for announcements of these recent publications, especially the offer to send them for inspection to anyone interested, WHO OWNS, OR HAS ACCESS TO, A FILE OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE CONFERENCE SERMON OF 1908.

This was a very noble and inspiring address. The preacher, Rev. M. Ashby Jones, of Columbus, Ga., is one of the most eloquent in his denomination and is deservedly popular wherever he is known, especially throughout the South.

One of the distinguished members of the Conference, Mr. George Foster Peabody was so much impressed by the beauty and value of the sermon, that he ordered ten thousand copies of it to be printed, in pamphlet form at his expense, for gratuitous distribution. Anyone desiring a copy for his own use, and anyone willing to assist in the distribution of this sermon, will please write to the Secretary, who, at the request of Mr. Peabody, is attending to the distribution of this admirable paper.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CONFERENCE.

From the bountiful valleys, the broad smiling fields of the South,
From the West, with its treasures outspread, with its mountains
up-piled,
From the village-swarmed, city-scarred plains of the North and the
East
We have come at the call of the poor, at the cry of the child.

Oh! ye who stretch suppliant hands from the hovel and den,
Oh! little ones, haunting our dreams with your pitiful moan,
We have wakened and heard, and the blood of our kinship is stirred,
And we know that the call of the weak is the call of Our Own.

For at last to the ultimate truth, to the height we attain,
Not of serving to please Him, but sharing His ministry thus,
That whatever ye suffer we feel; we can say as He said,
"Inasmuch as men do it to these they have done it to us."

ALBION FELLOWS BACON.

Evansville, Ind.